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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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 FOR 1906.

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
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Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

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**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have
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DEATH.
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong,
on May 21st, Mr. R. D. VANTIS, broker, aged 45
years. Funeral this morning.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1906.

WE quoted on April 25th from a northern
contemporary a report that Baron Mumm,
the German Minister at Peking, had pro-
tested against the action of the Chinese
authorities in forbidding Chinese landowners
to sell to foreigners any land outside the

boundaries of the Shanghai settlement.
Some of the papers, obviously in error, cited
the third article of the Chefoo Convention
as Baron Mumm's ground of action. We
remarked at the time that "this is one of
the things we should think China justified
in doing", having chiefly in view at the
time the inconvenience that has been caused
to the foreign administrators of the Shanghai
settlement. We notice that our Foochow
contemporary, the *Echo*, has gone more
fully into the matter; with the result that
on May 12th it publishes a leader which we
take to confirm our briefer pronouncement.

At the same time it points out once more
the exceedingly vague nature of the under-
standing with China as to all such matters.
Apparently the framers of conventions and
treaties have regarded them as merely
ornamental seals marking conquest; or
they may have thought that in China has
always been in the habit of ignoring them
when it suited her purpose, they need not
be drawn up with too scrupulous care.
Seriously, there is no doubt, in spite of
these numerous parchments of the generally
anomalous position of China and the
Powers; and examination shows that with
regard to the particular matter now raised,
the treaties are particularly at fault. As the
Foochow Echo says: "This want of a clear

delimitation of port areas is most unsatisfactory, and can only be remedied by fresh agreement between China and the foreign Powers, clearly defining what the port limits are. Seaward, these are sufficiently defined, but landwards, they are not defined at all. No one with any knowledge of the recent history of official intercourse with the Chinese will be prepared to say that such an agreement would ensure the due observance of foreigners' rights in respect of residence or leasing land; but it would in any case involve a clear statement of what exactly those rights were and afford a sound basis of argument to adduce when they were infringed."

Clause 2 of Section III. of the Chefoo Convention was subsequently reserved for further consideration, with the result that while the boundaries of the unique settlement of Shanghai are defined, there are many open ports and trade settlements where the foreign area and rights are left quite indefinite. Foochow itself appears to be a notable example of uncertainty. The Chinese, contrary to their usual prejudice, as evinced at Canton and more recently at Changsha, allow residence in the native city; but what foreigners call Foochow is a very much scattered collection of residences and houses. Nantai, Kulang, and we suppose even Pagoda would come into consideration if any dispute as to foreign rights should arise. There is no legal concession; but there has been a tacit concession that the foreigner might settle almost wherever in the vicinity fancy pleased him. "Are all these places", our contemporary asks, "inside the limits of the treaty port?" There is no satisfactory answer, and Foochow settlers may be congratulated on the fact that they have none of the embarrassments of the Shanghai Municipal Council, where there are properly defined limits. As to the right or wrong of the Chinese action at Shanghai, it was probably the motives which inspired it that provoked Baron Mumm's futile protest. We do not suppose that his nationals at Shanghai are particularly anxious to encourage straggling settlers outside the boundaries; at any rate, if they are, we cannot appreciate their reasons.

The *Foochow Echo* has very ingeniously juxtaposed two views of Article XII. of the Tientsin Treaty, *a propos* extra-settlement rights. The words "or at other places" may bear the construction that foreigners have a right to acquire land anywhere in China; but we do not favour that construction. That Article of the British Treaty has for subject matter the *rules* of purchase, not the rights; and its object, its only object, seems to have been to secure "just dealing in land transactions where such transactions could take place". This seems clear enough when it is read in conjunction with the Article immediately preceding, which names the localities where "the right of residence, buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein", &c., &c., was determined. If, as we think, the Chinese are not compelled to sell to foreigners land outside treaty port limits, the error of Baron Mumm's implied claim is apparent since we are not aware that there is any dispute as to the position of those limits at Shanghai. On the whole, as there has been nothing more said from Peking, we incline to the belief that the protest of the GERMAN MINISTER must have been misinterpreted.

The English mail of the 21st April was delivered in London on the 19th inst.

Lieut. H. E. Stronge Leathes of the Indian Medical Service has arrived at Hongkong, and been placed in medical charge of the 119th Infantry.

Sixty deportees who arrived here yesterday by the s.s. *Namanya* from Saigon were marched to the Central Police Station, whence, as opportunity occurs, they will be forwarded to their homes in China.

Mr. W. J. Russell, foreman shipbuilder at Keween Dock, was on Saturday night presented with a heavy silver tea service by Mr. Logan on behalf of his colleagues, on the occasion of his having to leave for home because of ill-health.

Inspector Gould has retired from the police after 18 years' service, being invalided in. At present he is in the Government Civil Hospital. He is succeeded in the charge of Wan Chai Police Station by Inspector Gourlay.

At the office of the Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon, the letting by public auction was held of two lots of Crown land for a term of 21 years and 75 years respectively.

The upset price of the first lot, which is situated at the Peak, containing 16,830 square feet, and bearing an annual rental of \$38, was \$842. The second lot, in the neighbourhood of the first, contained 1,500 square feet, and carried annual rental of \$8. The upset price was \$180. Both lots, on the fall of the hammer, became the property of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist; the first for \$862 and the second for \$200.

Since Saturday the typhoon signals have been hoisted, and in consequence most of the smaller craft have left the harbour for a safe anchorage. Yesterday the weather was unusually oppressive, but beyond this there was nothing to suggest the approach of a typhoon.

The Norwegian *Storting* have rejected by sixty-five votes to forty-nine, the Government Bill for the appropriation of 50,000 kroner (£2,700) for the purpose of putting the *Stiffgård* at Troudhen in order, with a view to its being used as a Royal residence.

May 11th some Chinese batmen picked up the dead body of a foreigner in the river at Shanghai. The body was handed over to the River Police—and by them taken to the Mortuary, where it was ascertained to be that Leading Stu or Phillips of H.M.S. *Horn*, who was reported drowned the previous week.

The plague mortality was unusually heavy during the 48 hours ending yesterday at noon, there being no less than 39 deaths, all Chinese with one exception, and that an Indian. The return for the week was 99 cases and 33 deaths, the total for the year being 401 cases and 461 deaths. Of the four European cases two ended fatally.

M. Dubail, the French Minister at Peking, who is retiring into private life, has, according to the *Echo de Chine*, booked his passage for France. It is a singular coincidence that the other two great Powers, Britain and Germany, are losing the services of their representatives at Peking at the same time; the departures of Sir Ernest Satow and Baron Von Mumm having been already announced.

Even in Hongkong the man who runs the second-hand bookstalls may sometimes come across a find. For instance, a copy of the late John Hay's book about Spain, with the following inscription on the flyleaf in his own handwriting, cannot be considered dear at twenty-five cents. "To His Excellency Chang Tai Hoan, Esq., &c., with the regards of John Hay." Washington, March 31, 1887."

A juryman slumbered while an eminent K. C. addressed the court. The judge had his sleep broken, and inquired, says the *Law Clerk*, "How can you decide the issue without hearing the arguments of the learned counsel?" "Mind," replied the sinner, "I was under the impression that I was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, not according to the speeches." We could have done more.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Aitken and Officers 11th Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the U.S.E. Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m.:

March— "Thy Voice is Near" Bennett
Waltz— "A Summer Night in which" Cellier
Dance— "Hungarian Dance" Brumm
Selection— "The Shop Girl" Caryl
Song— "The Maid of Malabar" Adams
Cak-Walk— "Jolly Negroes" Berger

DEPARTURE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSUL.

MR. N. POST'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Nicholas Post, who has been the popular Consul for Austria-Hungary at Hongkong for nearly a decade, is going home on June 5th via America, on short leave. He will then take up his new appointment as Consul General at Rio in Brazil. Mrs. Post accompanies her husband. There are many friends to wish them a pleasant holiday and a prosperous career in Brazil.

Mr. Post's successor comes to Hongkong at the end of this month. He is Mr. D. Szentmayer von Drasto, second vice-consul at Shanghai.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

The Chinkiang correspondent of the N.C. *Daily News* writing on May 9th said:—A great deal is being said at this time on the question of extraterritoriality and perhaps a recent incident in Chinkiang's history will throw some light on that subject. About two weeks ago a young foreigner and his Chinese friends occupied a box in a Chinese theatre, adjoining a box which was occupied by the son of the Chinkiang Tao-tai and a party of friends. A quarrel was started between the two parties which resulted in a general fight, breaking up the performance. There is uncertainty as to which party started the trouble. Some correspondents of the Chinese papers here claim the trouble was started by young Tao's friends while others put the blame on the foreigner's friends. But there is no uncertainty as to which party received the punishment. The foreigner, British subject, was arrested by H. M. Constabulary and imprisoned for two weeks, besides forfeiting a bond for \$3,000 under which he had been placed a short while before. Notwithstanding this severe sentence imposed upon him the Tao-tai arrested his two Chinese friends and had them severely flogged and sentenced one of them to ten years' imprisonment. It is rumoured that the Tao-tai slapped this prisoner in the face and said if it were not for his age he would apply the bamboo himself. We also hear from what we consider good authority that some of the Chinese newspaper correspondents here have been arrested for having the temerity to criticise the Tao-tai's son for being in a Chinese theatre with a dancing girl in his company and for becoming involved in a fight. From all that we can hear of the matter the Tao-tai seems to be using his official position to vent his spleen upon anyone who dared to fight with or to criticise his son. We can easily imagine what this foreigner would have undergone in the yamen if he had not been saved from the official's clutches by the treaty of extraterritoriality.

Inspector Gould has retired from the police after 18 years' service, being invalided in. At present he is in the Government Civil Hospital. He is succeeded in the charge of Wan Chai Police Station by Inspector Gourlay.

At the office of the Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon, the letting by public auction was held of two lots of Crown land for a term of 21 years and 75 years respectively.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

LONDON, May 19th.

The *Telegraph* states that the British Channel Fleet will visit Kronstadt about the end of July.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 19th.

The *Standard* announces that negotiations for an Anglo-Russian understanding, relating chiefly to Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet, has reached an advanced stage and will be completed when the new Russian constitution is in working order.

THE "ROON" SAFE.

The N. D. L. s.s. "Roon" was successfully refloated at six o'clock on Saturday evening; and subsequently reached Nagasaki safely, escorted by H.M.S. *Hawke*.

THE "V.R.C."

The Hongkong recreation club that is sufficiently popular to be known by its initials holds its annual meeting on the 30th inst.

From the various reports printed in readiness, we learn that a fair interest was taken in rowing during the season; that they won five out of eight inter-club races; that they own 22 boats; that the swimming bath proved immensely popular; that the splendidly equipped gymnasium is not so well patronised as it should be, and the appointment of a regular instructor is recommended; that out of \$1,101.61 worth of chits signed at the bar, only \$64.11 worth were "bad", and an apparent profit of \$844.11 is shown; and that the balance from the general working account for 19-18 was \$234.56, leaving the Club with a balance in reserve of \$26,253.76. There are 293 members, of whom only 41 are marked "absent".

A TOPICAL JEST.

For the next Nigger Minstrel Entertainment at the Customs' Club, a writer in the *Shanghai Mercury* has said that one of the numbers will be the following:—

(Bones). Massa Johnson! Can you tell me what sin do difference between the duty China gets from nigger people and do duty she owes to herself?

(Mr. Johnson). Well, no, Bones; I don't know that I can. Duty is duty whether—in fact, I don't see any difference.

(Bones). Well, I'm surprised, Massa Johnson! You in the drawback office too! Why this is do worst drawback duty is in whole Customs' service!

(Mr. J.). It is, eh? And it's the difference between the duty that China gets from other people and the duty she owes to herself. Well what is it?

(Bones). Jest dis. Bone imports Customs' officials; do other exports em.

(Tambos). You know the Haikuan Stables pretty well, don't you? Now, don't you think that taking em all round, thorough-breds, haics, griffins, and all, China has had pretty good luck breeds for breeds?

(Mr. J.). Certainly. She's been lucky enough to do the right thing hitherto with all her breeds.

(Tambos). She has, has. But, Massa Johnson, ders a one ting dat troubles me. (Weeps copiously.)

(Mr. J.). What's that, Tambos? You have my keenest sympathy!

(Tambos). I—I—I—if China—I—I—loses Hart, will she keep on B—B—Bredon!

(Mr. J.). That, Tambos, is a question that you must ask another Knight. The next number, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a solo and chorus—Take back the Hart that thou gavest.

The solo is by the new star from the Metropolitan Theatre, and the chorus by a choice selection from the Waipu.

COST OF LIVING IN JAPAN.

Nothing strikes the resident on returning from a brief sojourn abroad more than the alteration in the cost of living in Japan, says the *Kobe Herald*. Prices are found to have advanced enormously. This important fact appeals with far greater force to the resident who has been absent for a term of years. To such the old conditions are a revelation.

The rates of five or ten years ago are recalled with regret and this feeling is not mitigated by the conviction that the figures which ruled then are never likely to return. We are no longer privileged to think that the conditions of life here are vastly easier than the conditions of life in the West. The various countries of the world are in process of being levelled up, as the standards of the West are being adopted by the most progressive peoples of the East. It is customary to attribute the great changes which we see going on to the military enterprises in which Japan has been compelled to engage, but it is doubtful if this is the sole explanation. Undoubtedly, two great wars from which this country has happily emerged with added renown have caused a vast appreciation in values generally, but the determination of the nation's leaders to adopt the main features of Occidental civilisation has also contributed to bring about the vast change which all old residents have had to note.

It need hardly be said that rents and wages have advanced proportionately. Dwelling houses that could be obtained for 15 or 20 yen a few years ago cost 90 or 100, and the wages of domestic servants are approximately double what they were formerly, for the enhanced cost of living has told severely upon the Japanese just as it has upon the foreign resident. It is a notable fact and one which is not appreciated by many people here that the cost of some minor supplies in Japan to-day is greater than it is in England. Two or three kinds of vegetables that are in constant demand for the table are dearer here than they are in England. When in addition to these facts we consider that taxes have been enormously increased—the income tax, for instance, is 25 per cent. higher now than it was before the Russo-Japanese war—and that the tobacco monopoly has greatly increased the cost of even the most ordinary cigarette, it must be admitted that the time has come when an effort should be made to readjust incomes and rates and tariffs, generally.

MACAO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

May 21st.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The electric lighting so far is unsatisfactory.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Sorrow is occasioned by the death on Saturday morning of Mr. Alvaro Antonio Pacheco, which last event took place at the residence of his mother-in-law, whether he had gone for a change. Mr. Pacheco was ill for three months. As Consul for Italy and Spain for many years, he had been decorated by the Portuguese Government with the orders of Christo and Condeixa for good services rendered, and by the Chinese Government with the red button. He has very many friends in Hongkong, Shanghai, India, and Europe. The funeral was very numerously attended. The coffin was covered with the Italian and Spanish flags. Mr. Pacheco left a widow and a large family.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Yesterday (Sunday) at 3 p.m. the wife of another popular and well-known citizen, Mr. Antonio J. Basto, passed quietly away at her residence, after a long illness. The deceased lady returned from a holiday at Shanghai some months ago.

AN OLD GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Dent, the proprietor of the Senta Sanchez, is again having to complain of trespass and damage by the Public Works Department.

AMOY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

May 23rd.

LOTS OF TIGERS.

Since the beginning of the year numerous reports have been brought into Amoy from the surrounding country that tigers have been making depredations among the cattle in the mountain villages. Several hunts have been organized, but only in one instance has any success been met with. Lieut.-Colonel Filton, of the West Kent Regiment, visited the port with a party of friends about a month ago, and succeeded in bagging a magnificent tigress in the Lam Tai Boo mountains. This beast had made quite a name for herself by walking off with pigs, dogs, &c., and kept up her reputation to the end by severely mauling one of the beaters who happened to be in at the death. He is now in the Amoy hospital and doing well. Many "China Hands" consider the Amoy tiger an overgrown cat, but I can assure them that this is a fallacy. Many have been killed not twenty miles from the Settlement measuring over ten feet from tip to tip, which, if in India, would proclaim them Royal beasts. In the good old days, when Messrs. Bruce, of Taft & Co., and Burton, of H. & S., made a practice of bagging four or five "royals" in the season; numerous parties were organized to visit Mr. Stripes in his native wilds, but now with the advent of modern times, and the everlasting grab after the almighty dollar, this occasional sport of kings has fallen into a memory only. It is many years since tigers have been so numerous as they now are, in fact a day never goes past without hearing about some village pig-sty being cleaned out. Only a few days ago, I saw a couple of splendid skins being offered for sale on the Amoy Bazaar, at \$20 each, so if poor old countrymen armed with prehistoric spears, can go out and make such a fine bag, a couple of good sports armed with rifles should have some luck. News came in yesterday that a large male and female with two cubs at foot, were busy in the mountains behind Tong-An, a city about thirty miles from Amoy. Dr. H. Horne, one of our local medics, has organized a party to go after them, and should the hunt be worked systematically, a good bag should be the result. A peculiarity of the Amoy tiger is that it will hang around the same place from year to year. Therefore if one has a week to spare and is sure he's in the vicinity of the hair, he can rely on getting a shot home. A cave high up in the mountains is the favourite resort of Mr. Stripes, and can be easily found by the horrid stench and the immense number of bones in the vicinity. It is rarely seen out of a "Mud-eater"; the first and last episode of that kind was when one of our local missionaries was walking over the hills at Chan-pu, found a Chinaman's sun-hat, a carrying pole with two bundles attached, an immense quantity of blood, and the signs of a severe struggle. Knowing that a number of tigers were in the vicinity he, from these signs, made sure that one of them had been eating Chinaman.

Authentic cases are known where full grown tigers have come down from their mountain strongholds, entered the outskirts of the up-country cities, and made off with fresh pork. An incident of their daring happened at the beginning of the year. An old farmer had taken his cow and calf to graze on the side of Lam Tai Boo mountain, and while he was having his afternoon smoke, a large tiger suddenly appeared with the calf. He pursued for a short distance, but finding that he could not keep up, he hastily tied his cow to a rock, and made off post-haste to the village for help. Upon returning with half the village at his heels, he found his cow dead, with her throat torn open. The tiger, shot by Colonel Filton got a share of the blame for this outrage.

Considering the small expense incurred in this grand sport, it is a surprise to many local residents that so few Hongkong sports come along to have "go" at the beasts. Some of our old hands state that it is impossible to get at a tiger without employing the inhabitants of a whole village to act as beaters. This is a great mistake, as all one has to do is to get a good trustworthy guide, promise him a certain sum if he takes you to a genuine tiger and if no tiger turns up he forfeits all claim to the promised reward.

The electric lighting so far is unsatisfactory. The electric lighting so far is unsatisfactory.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, May 21st.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A SOLICITOR FAILS TO APPEAR.

The case in which Mr. R. Harding, solicitor, was charged with damaging a chair in Hollywood Road in the early hours of Sunday morning, was called on, but as Mr. Harding failed to put in an appearance his bail of \$20 was estreated.

NOISY CHINESE.

Two natives were charged with playing chui-mui in a restaurant at Queen's Road West on Sunday night; the first defendant was further charged with attempting to bribe a police officer.

Constable Watt stated that he heard an unusual noise when passing the restaurant in question and on entering saw a number of men playing chui-mui. He arrested the defendants, and on the way to the Central Station the first offered him a bribe of \$1, saying as he handed it to the officer "to get a drink". The second on arrival at the Station was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10.

The first defendant admitted the first charge but denied the second. His Worship held both proved, and on the first charge fined the defendant \$10, and on the second \$25. The bail of the second defendant, who failed to appear, was estreated.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Four junk masters were each ordered to pay a fine of \$50 for removing stones from Crown land at Lungkun, near Capevun Pass.

ALLEGED FALSE TRADE-MARK.

Wong Kwong-tsch, trader, proceeded against Yik King-hui of 193, Hollywood Road, for that he did on April 6th and other days falsely apply to certain Chinese medicines a trade-mark so nearly resembling the complainant's registered trade-mark as to be calculated to deceive; did falsely apply a false trade description to the said goods; and had in his possession certain dies, blocks, machines or other instruments for the purposes aforesaid.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (of Messrs. Bruton and Hett) prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bruton said the complainant was carrying on business at No. 147, Hollywood Road as a dealer in herbs, and his case was brought under certain sections of Ordinance No. 4 of 1890. It appeared that the defendant had been carrying on the business for the last six or seven years, prior to that his father and grandfather conducted the same business. For 3 or 10 years this family had been using a certain trade-mark which was registered in 1897, and it appeared that the defendant, up to the beginning of this year was in the employ of the complainant. On April 6th he started business on his own account in the same street, and was selling medicated tea practically under the same label as the complainant.

Mr. Grist—I might say at once, in order to shorten matters considerably, that the defendant who is now charged does not carry on the business. They have charged the wrong man, and I can produce the license of the man who keeps this shop. He is here and will come up and say he is the man.

His Worship (to Mr. Bruton): You have no objection to amending the summons?

Mr. Grist—He can't amend it, a separate summons must be taken out.

Mr. Bruton: The defendant is registered as the proprietor of the shop.

Mr. Grist—that is perfectly true. But where a house is let out in flats the landlord reports at the Registrar-General's office who is the proprietor, not the tenant. The defendant did not know his name was registered as proprietor, and I take it there can be no question that this man is not responsible, because here is the license of the owner of the shop.

It would be well to bring him forward now, because if we proceed the case will take some considerable time, and then we shall find that we have got the wrong man.

His Worship: What do you say, Mr. Bruton?

Mr. Bruton: My instructions are that this is the right man.

Mr. Grist: I don't know whether my friend was when one of our local missionaries was walking over the hills at Chan-pu, found a Chinaman's sun-hat, a carrying pole with two bundles attached, an immense quantity of blood, and the signs of a severe struggle. Knowing that a number of tigers were in the vicinity he, from these signs, made sure that one of them had been eating Chinaman.

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invented by a monk. I contend that they are entitled to use them. It is a question like that of tassan.

His Worship: Or bovril. I think it is better that the case should be adjourned sine die. Mr. Grist is going to produce a man who will say—

"I am the man who owns the shop and this is my fok." That is an absolute defence.

Mr. Bruton—Sub-section 2 of the Ordinance says—"Every person who sells or has in his possession, etc."

His Worship: Then it is purely a question whether fokis sell.

Mr. Bruton: But if he is actually employed in the shop?

His Worship: Mr. Grist would just produce his man to say that the defendant was employed at \$10 a month, then I should have to discharge him. The shopkeeper says, he sells certain goods, and I understand Mr. Grist is not going to raise the question as to whether he does or does not sell it. It is a point of law. I will adjourn the case sine die to enable Mr. Bruton to take such action as he may be advised.

SIR GEORGE T. M. O'BRIEN.

Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien who since March, 1897, has been enjoying an annual pension of \$742 from the Hongkong Government, and who died in London recently, was born in 1844 and was the third son of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, Fermoy, and Leighlin. He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1867 he joined the Civil Service and went out to Ceylon. He was mainly instrumental in inducing the local Government to guarantee the notes of the Oriental Bank, on the failure of that corporation, a step which averted much loss and has resulted, through the consequent resting of the note issue in the hands of the Government, in an annual profit. His afterwards served as Colonial Secretary in Cyprus and Hongkong, and in 1897 became Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The state of Sir George O'Brien's health prevented him from accepting high office in other tropical possessions of the Crown, and his illness culminated in a heart affection, from which, after weeks of much suffering, he died. His character was marked by earnestness in the public service, dislike to publicity, or any form of self-advertisement and great generosity to friends and subordinates. A correspondent who knew Sir George well writes to *The Times*: Sir George O'Brien was in his day one of the ablest men and highest characters that the Colonial Service has produced. He was one of the growing number of Eastern cadets who have been called to high office in other colonies than those to which they were originally appointed. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the brothers Swettenham, and others have been illustrations of the men who enter the Government service of the Eastern colonies, and no man ever joined that service who was more conspicuously capable and high-minded than the late Sir George O'Brien. With his life-long friend, Sir Alexander Swettenham, the present Governor of Jamaica, he served many years in the Colonial Secretary's office at Colombo, and at the time when Captain was passing through a financial crisis owing to the collapse of the Oriental Bank, Lord Stamford's principal adviser in the courageous policy which he took was Sir George O'Brien. Resigned in manner, he was not popular in the ordinary sense, but those who knew him trusted him implicitly and realised his strength and the transparent absence of any personal malice which was one of his main characteristics. Had he been more soft-spoken, but his indifference to his own losses or gains was one of the most admirable features of a very strong character.

SECURITY IN WAR TIME.

Premature publication of war news may disclose the whole plan of campaign to an enemy. Every patriotic pressman—as well as the ordinary man—would welcome any means to obtain such a danger. "A Journalist," writing in the *Everybody's Review*, quotes the following from the *Daily Mail*:

It is difficult to see how any opposition, in or out of Parliament, would arise against a Bill making it a penal offence to publish any news of naval or military movements—except such news as might be authorized by the responsible authorities. If such a Bill were passed, with powers to make it operative by Order in Council whenever the Government of the day so decided, it would be instantly available. The author seems to know the foxes as well as the hen.

He lacks the knack of convincing us. The true author seems to have been anxious to show us how many distinct dialects he can manage with one hand so to speak, and introduce footnotes to show that even Kipling cannot beat him in technical terms. A German sailor might conceivably say something like "Der teufel ist dodo, und er servus reicht recht"; but would a Chinese cook say "mea heap fluid" for "my too muchie fresh"? It sounds more like one of Fenimore Cooper's noble red men. "Tink-um China boy pleathy muchie sick, plaps him die plott soon" is still further astray. Mr. Lubbock has come short of the glory of real literature; but no doubt his yarn will find many appreciative readers.

Treacle Land, by ARTHUR H. ADAMS.

London: T. Fisher Unwin.

After a circuit reading of this romance of New Zealand and the Commonwealth, which forms an excellent addition to the excellent series of "First novels", we decided to dub Mr. Adams the George Moore of Australasia. That is the nearest we can come to classifying him. It is a tale of youth, and dreams, of adolescence, of ambition, of kicking against the pricks; and it is well and truly set forth by one who sees and understands. As often happens with first books, the author has crammed into one material for half a dozen, and each of the 311 pages is goul-writing and good reading.

Soul Twilight, by LUCAS CLEVEY. London: John Long.

"Soul Twilight" as a title is enough to scare away anybody, so sickly sentimental does it sound; but the explanation of the term sets that right. It is a happy way of expressing those moments of our lives when we do not see clearly, do not quite understand, however fixed our principles or clear our mental light. It is a good story of conjugal misunderstandings and wasted passions and petty human failings, with a reasonable finale when the soul twilight is over and the dawn of pardon, peace, and love comes up "like thunder out of China across the bay".

An excellent idea of the *Keltische Zeitung* is that foreign ships of war on the China station should be neutralised, so that if war were to break out, say, between France and Germany, there should be no necessity for the crews to leave their police duty in order to kill each other. No objections should be forthcoming from the Far East, at any rate,

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, said that the claims put forward by Turkey raised issues far beyond the mere question of the possession of Tabriz; the safety of the Suez Canal was threatened. Great Britain could not ignore that.

Mr. Grist—The peculiar question is as to whether the shop in which defendant is a foki is entitled to use the words "Wong Lo Kat". They have been in use for 100 years, and were

REVIEWS.

Maine's Ancient Law, with Introduction and Notes, by SIR FREDERICK POLOCK, BART. London: John Murray.

Legal works as a rule do not appeal to the lay mind, but though the book under notice will possess greater attraction for the student of jurisprudence it is not without interest for the general reader, more particularly he or she who can appreciate any contribution which emphasises the vast unifying influence of the conception of evolution. And that is really what this work does. It shows that legal ideas and institutions have a real course of development as much as the genera and species of living creatures, and when we remember that "Ancient Law" first made its appearance in 1861, we must acknowledge the scientific spirit which in those early days enabled the author to place legal and historical science in its proper place. As Sir Henry Maine's "Ancient Law" is now a classical text, it is almost unnecessary to pass any commentary on the work itself except to remark that the modifications and corrections in later editions, while enhancing its value do not materially alter the theory of legal development as originally propounded by the author, which has indeed been generally accepted.

The introduction by Sir Frederick Pollock is a fair and impartial statement of what Maine has accomplished, while the notes and supplemental criticism from the same pen will be found very acceptable by the legal student. Everybody knows now that our modern jurisprudence is leavened with Roman notions, so that it is not surprising to find the author drawing from it the greater number of his illustrations, but his extraordinary insight led him to realise the influence of other and earlier sources, and this gives to the work a comprehensive and thoroughness which could only be born of the true philosophical research.

Some of his chapters, notably those on the law of nature and equity, and on the early history of property have all the charm of a novel, while equally readable is that on "The early history of contract", especially where Sir Henry becomes more discursive. In this he points out that Roman law has only slightly affected metaphysics, the explanation being that disputation on such subjects had always been conducted in Greek, consequently no Greek speaking people ever felt it seriously perplexed by the great question of Free Will and Necessity. "Legal science", he says, "is a Roman creation, and the problem of Free Will arises when we contemplate a metaphysical conception under a legal aspect". Whether this dictum be accepted or not, it is interesting as an attempt to explain the difference of the theological minds in the Roman and the Byzantine Empires. Other features of the work are those wherein the author shows the relatively modern character of the individual citizen's disposing power, especially by will and freedom of contract, as well as the still more modern appearance of true criminal law. The price of the book is 5/-.

Jack Derringer, by BARNETT LUBBOCK. London: John Murray.

This is a yarn of deep water about which it were easy to be dogmatic. It is at once unthinkable and yet true to life; foolishly romantic and shockingly brutal. The author seems to know the foxes as well as he knows it, and yet he lacks the knack of convincing us. The true author seems to have been more successful, but his indifference to his own losses or gains was one of the most admirable features of a very strong character.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed at the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PUXUS, Code: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 423 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, VICTORIA DAY.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [1118]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CALDICK MCGREGOR & CO., Hongkong, have on View "HAMMOND TYPEWRITER," latest pattern, recent purchase London, 22 Guinea Street, Price \$150.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [1119]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALE ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 22nd May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, PICTURES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATEWARE, DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS COMPLETE, PIANO, COOKING STOVES, &c. &c.

Also A few Cases of LIQUEURS, BITTERS, CLARET, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Usual.

V. L. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [1112]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALE ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,

A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE, comprising—

BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, OVERMANTELS, LEATHER SUITE (Sitting Room), CHAIRS, DESK, GLASSWARE, COOKING STOVES, ICEBOXES, CAR-PETS, BLACKWOOD TABLES, STANDS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Also One VICTOR TALKING MACHINE.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [1113]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON MONDAY, the 28th May, 1906, at 11 a.m., at ARMY ORDNANCE STORES, Queen's Road East, THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES

At the Arsenal Yard—

A XLETREES, BOLTS AND NUTS, IRON SAFES OF PORTABLE MAGAZINES, WHEELS, COPPER SCALES, VICES, LEATHER STRAPS, OLD BRASS, GUN-METAL, COPPER, WHITE METAL, ZINC, STEEL, CAST, WROUGHT AND GALVANISED IRON, LEATHER, BLANKETS, TENT DUCK, TARRED and PLAIN CANVAS, ROPE, DOGSOO, LE BUNTING, WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOD, IRON DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS, PACKING CASES, &c. &c. A large quantity of OLD BRASS.

Also quantity of Old and part worn CLOTHING.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

HUGHES HOUFH.

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [1114]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Executors of the Mortgagor.

M. R. GEORGE & LAMMERT have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY:

the 30th day of May, 1906, at 3 p.m., at the SALE ROOMS, Baldwin Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situated at Victoria Dock Colony of Hongkong, all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria Dock, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 75, Area 43,000 square feet or thereabouts. Terms 99 years: Annual Crown Rent \$324— together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 201, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222 and 225, Third Street, Victoria aforementioned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

S. W. TSO, Solicitor for the Vendors, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [1115]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On THURSDAY,

the 14th June, 1906, at 11 a.m., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

originally intended to be put up as the Kwantung Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Charlamposh with Tetjukow, of Odessa.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of—

MOBILES ... (Wolff, Magdeburg).

MILLING MACHINES ... (Smidt, Copenhagen).

COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atas Fuhr).

ELECTRICAL ... (Allg. Elektro Comp.).

TRUCKS, &c. ... (Orstein & Koppf).

... &c. &c. &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kljakendorf, near Malmo, in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories

as well as any further information may be obtained from—

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hamburg & Hongkong,

and LAWYER BUNOFF,

in St. Petersburg.

Wassili O town,

4 Linie, Hans No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [997]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that from and after this Date, all Receipts for Payments for Goods obtained from the Undersigned Firm must be signed by Mr. H. T. CHUNYUT, Manager, only on behalf of this Firm until further notice.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1906.

WING SUN & COMPANY,

Tailors and Outfitters,

1056 No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3738 for 10 Shares in the above Company numbered 1481 to 1489 inclusive standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of AH TUNG (Deceased) having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate for the said Ten Shares will be issued at the expiration of One Calendar Month from the date of this Notice, and that the Original Certificate will, unless produced within that period, be thereafter held by this Company as Null and Void.

JAMES WHITTALL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1082]

ON SALE.

BOUNDED VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong 20th June, 1906.

AUCTIONS

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the 22nd May, 1906, at 11 a.m.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, TEA, SOAP, MUSLIN, FLANNELLETTES, SILKS and a Lot of Miscellaneous Goods.

Also A Consignment of GLASS JUGS, TEA CUPS, TUMBLERS, and TEA SETS; And 2 IRON SAFES.

TERMS.—As usual.

R. KIFNE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [1093]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 22nd May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,

HANSON'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, PICTURES, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATEWARE, DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS COMPLETE, PIANO, COOKING STOVES, &c. &c.

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the 30th day of May, 1906, at 3 p.m., at the SALE ROOMS, Baldwin Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situated at Victoria Dock Colony of Hongkong, all that piece or parcel of ground

situate at Victoria Dock, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 75, Area 43,000 square feet or thereabouts. Terms 99 years:

Annual Crown Rent \$324— together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 201, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222 and 225, Third Street, Victoria aforementioned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

S. W. TSO, Solicitor for the Vendors, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [1115]

BANKS
THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPING, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy Robe Taiwan
Aiping Nasasaki Tamsui
Foochow Osaka Fuko
Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

R. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November 1904. [895]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (2,675,000)

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
Branches:—Singapore, Pernambuco, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chooribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoeroan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kuta-
Rajah (Achsen) Tolok-Semawu. (Achsen)
Baudjernasien.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New
York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of
credit on its Branches and Correspondents in
the East, on the Continent, and in Great
Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts
Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
" do " 6 do 4% do.
" do " 3 do 3½% do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [526]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is cond-
ucted by the HONGKONG AND SHANG-
HAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules

may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½
per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed or FIXED
DEPOSITS at 4% per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [24]

CHINE MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 5% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 6% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippines Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account and accepts Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " 3% " " 3% "

H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [942]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £125,000
PAID-UP £62,500
RESERVE FUND £15,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at

the rate of 2½% per annum on the Daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months 4% /
" 6 " " 3½% "
" 3 " " 2½% "

E. ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. [26]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

RESERVE FUND £200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £200,000

RESERVE FUND £207,500

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at

the rate of 2½% per annum on the Daily balance,
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

" 6 " " 3½% "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [114]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE RAY-FEVER PROBLEM—AN INJECT LAVA
USED AS A TOOL-GLOSS DRESSING FOR
WOUNDS—THE MODERN PHILOSOPHER'S
STONE—STATUS OF HYPONOTISM—MAN-
GANESE IN THE ORGANISM—COPPER
BACTERIA.

A single grain of pollen is found by Prof.
F. W. Dunbar, of Hamburg, to contain enough
toxin to cause intense irritation in a sensitive
ray-fever patient, and in the flowering time of
the grasses the air may deposit as many as four
million grains on a square metre in twenty-four
hours. This statement is made in answer to
the objection that there cannot be pollen enough
to account for hay-fever. Pollantine, the anti-
toxin, is now prepared on a large scale from the
serum of horses treated with pollen toxin; and a
drop of eye or nostril gives prompt relief. Of 595
patients about 60 per cent. were kept free from
attacks of hay fever during the entire season,
while only 12.5 per cent. used the anti-toxin
without any success.

Father Jupiara Serra and his party named
a river in Southern California, within eighty
or a hundred miles of San Diego, Jesus de Los
Teobolos, on account of four heavy shocks
that occurred on July 28, 1769. At the Mission of
Santa Barbara, after two shocks, one in 1803 and
the other in 1812, the adobe church had to be rebuilt. On October 11, 1800,
there were six consecutive shocks, and the
habitations of San Juan Bautista tumbled
down. The next month an earthquake caused
damage at San Diego, and extended to San
Juan Capistrano, where, in December,
1812, the church was destroyed and forty
Indians killed. In April, 1803, there
was a heavy shock that injured the Mis-
sion of San Gabriel, near Los Angeles. In
1805, at San Francisco, there was a hard shake,
which at the time was attributed to God's anger,
because of the indifference shown to religious
obligations. In 1806, a shock caused damage
in Santa Barbara. In 1808, San Francisco was
again visited. The earthquake that destroyed the
church at San Juan Capistrano also injured
the churches at San Gabriel, San Buenaventura,
Santa Inez and Purisima. In 1818, the church at
Santa Clara and in 1820 the church at San
Luis Obispo, sustained great damage from
earthquakes.

Mr. Theodore H. Hittell, in his valuable history
of California, mentions nearly all of
these events as comprising the principal shocks
before the American occupation of California,
but undoubtedly the list is incomplete, and Mr.
Hittell minimizes their importance by attributing
the injury inflicted to the age and the bad
construction of buildings. His views, however,
are not justified by subsequent events, and it
really seems that the Spanish, the Mexicans and
the Californians, indeed the people of Spanish
origin in all countries subject to seismic
visitations, had the true idea of the kind of
structures most capable of resistance to earth-
quakes.

Since the State of California was admitted
into the Union, September 9, 1850, there
have been notable shocks. In January, 1857,
one of them swept from the Colorado river
to the Sacramento. In July, 1861, another
extended south from Monte Diablo. In
October, 1868, the heaviest earthquake, prior
to this last, tragical demonstration of the power
of nature, came just before eight o'clock in
the morning, and lasted for twenty-nine
seconds. Several buildings in San
Francisco fell down, three or four persons
were killed, one of them in the Occidental
Hotel, and the principal streets were
struck with the debris of outside
ornaments, by buildings that were then
common. In the spring of 1869, there
was another severe earthquake in the
middle of the day. Since then there have
been a number of shocks, some of them exciting
apprehension, but none occasioning any parti-
cular damage or loss of life.

The filled-up portion of San Francisco,
extending eastly from the irregular shore
line, touching Montgomery street, Sansome
street and Main Battery street in place, to the
recent waterfront, was the work of ruthless
speculators, when the politics of San Francisco
and indeed of the State were more corrupt than
they ever have been since, in the face of the most
vigorous protests. The northern extremity of
this made land, out of which large fortunes were
built up, was Telegraph Hill, and the line extended
south of Market street. The area, therefore,
now practically swept out of existence, embraced
the largest business portion of the commercial
metropolis of the Pacific Coast, and was crowded
with buildings of almost every style, resting
upon insufficient foundations. The filling in
was originally done upon the sloping rock
reaching into the bay and the accumulated
debris covering its surface. The materials used
were not properly selected. Anything that
occupied space was good enough for the purpose.

If the work of destruction is chiefly confined
to the section of San Francisco above mentioned,
it will ultimately prove of lasting benefit and
may be regarded as a rebuke to wanton rapidity
aiming to overtake the suggestions of nature
for private gain. In this event, the waterfront
will be restored substantially to its original
condition and the facilities of the harbour will
be greatly improved. If, on the other hand, the
solid parts of the peninsula have been broken up
by the forces of the earth, and the surrounding
country has been involved in the shock, the in-
agination can hardly conceive of the horrors
that would necessarily ensue. The actual facts
must be ascertained before the result can be
even conjecturally determined.

Tubing and chemical utensils are now
made from manganese in a German factory.
The apparatus looks like that from baked
porcelain clay, and it is not cracked or
otherwise injured by sudden heating. The
temperature may be safely carried up to 1,750
deg. C.

The small quantities of manganese shown by
the metal analysis in animal and vegetable
substances have been looked upon as accidental
and unnecessary. Recent investigations, how-
ever, have tended to prove that the metal is in-
dispensable to the living cell, and Bertrand, a
French experimenter, has found that pure
sulphate of manganese has a marked fertilizing
effect, as application of about 50 pounds to the
soil gives an increase of 22.5 per cent. in a
crop of oats. The crop from the manganese
fertilizer, however, is shown by analysis to con-
tain no more of the metal than the crop from
other soil, the plant seeming to require a certain
definite proportion.

A peculiar meaty flavour of milk has been
traced by two British bacteriologists to the action
of a small amount of copper dissolved from con-
taining vessels. The contaminated milk is liable
to develop the flavour in sixteen to eighteen
hours, and it appears that the presence of the
traces of copper both retards the development of
the usual lactic organisms and plays a more
direct part in the development of the organisms
to which the flavour is due.

Occurrence in a regular cycle of five years
is the strange peculiarity of a bacterial disease
of tomatoes that has caused much loss in the
English country of Kent. It first appeared
in 1888, when it ruined the crop as it did also
in 1897 and 1901, but other years have been
free from it. All efforts to exterminate
the pest have been unsuccessful.

Imperfect vision is being found by British
school boards to be a deplorable handicap upon
the life work of thousands of pupils. In one
Scottish district twelve per cent. of all the
school children had hypermetropic astigmatism,
and by the age of 35 would all require glasses
becoming thereby unfit for many occupa-

THE DISASTER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

ALLEGED JEWRY WORK.

Writing on April 20th, two days after the
disaster, the *Hastings Gazette* said:—In the
early days of California, after it had become an
American State, the native Californians, of
Mexican or Spanish extraction, had many
traditions about seismic disturbances, and among
them the prediction of the destruction of
San Francisco were not uncommon. In
their mind earthquakes and tidal waves were
associated. There was an unconfirmed story,
frequently repeated, of a tidal wave that had
swept over Mount Hill. The old archives of
California, under Spanish and Mexican rule,
contain numerous references to earthquakes.

Father Jupiara Serra and his party named
a river in Southern California, within eighty
or a hundred miles of San Diego, Jesus de Los
Teobolos, on account of four heavy shocks
that occurred on July 28, 1769. At the Mission of
Santa Barbara, after two shocks, one in 1803 and
the other in 1812, the adobe church had to be rebuilt. On October 11, 1800,
there were six consecutive shocks, and the
habitations of San Juan Bautista tumbled
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BANCA, British str., 3,794 t., J. B. Ferguson, 21st May—Bombay and Singapore 15th May.
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HANOI, French str., 739, Merlees, 21st May—Haiphong via Hoihow 17th May, General—A. R. Mart.

KWEICHOW, British str., 1,200, Hooker, 20th May—Tientsin and Chooch 15th May.
General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSAM, British str., 1,428, P. Baker, 21st May—Shanghai via Swatow 13th May.
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MOYUNE, British str., 3,016, Jas. Milne, 21st May—Shanghai 18th May, General—
Butterfield & Swire.

NAMSAI, British str., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 21st May—Caleutta 6th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANSHAN, British str., 1,400, A. Jones, 20th May—Saigon 16th May, General—
Bradley & Co.

NORDEN, Norwegian str., 1,497, W. Wilhelm, 21st May—Moj 14th May, Coal.
Mitsui Bussan Kisha.

HANAN, British str., 2,767, F. C. Muller, 21st May—Shanghai 17th May, General—
Showan, Tomes & Co.

STRATFORD, British str., 2,295, King, 20th May—Mai 14th May, Coal—Mitsui
Bussan Kisha.

TWICKENHAM, British str., 2,736, J. E. Parker, 21st May—Kuchintun 15th May, Coal—
Dowdell & Co.

WONGKOI, German str., 1,115, W. Becker, 21st May—Bangkok 11th May, Rice—
Molchart & Co.

CLEARANCES,
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
May 21st.

Anter, British str., for Calcutta.
Ibaikan, German str., for Hongkong.
Kwangtung, British str., for Canton.
Solen, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES,
May 20th.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
HOLSTEIN, German str., for Hongkong.
KWEICHOW, British str., for Canton
May 21st.

FRIEDL, Norwegian str., for Canton.
JOHANN, German str., for Deli.
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Kuchintun.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norwegian str. *Nordica* reports. Strong northwesterly winds, high sea and cloudy.
The British str. *Trichonbun* reports. Fresh winds and sea, with more or less fog.

The British str. *Moyuae* reports. Moderate to strong N.E. winds, high S.E. sea off Breaker Point.

The British str. *Nansang* reports. Had light southerly breezes and smooth sea to Paradeo. Then a fresh N.W. wind and moderate high swell. Towards port wind freshened and varied to N.N.E. with high N.E. to E. sea.

The British str. *Nanhai* reports. Sea to Paradeo with moderate fine calms and variables; from thence to port weather threatening. Baro after falling with very heavy E.S.E. swell. May 17th spoke *Dervent*, near Padaran, from Hongkong for Saigon.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

May 2, Dutch str. *Sindora*, Gathrie, May 2, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

May 2, French *Utile*, *Antoine*, Chauvin, March 29, from Bangkok.

May 2, German str., *Willy Rickmers*, Hollmann from Bangkok.

May 3, Dutch str. *Willis*, Bagelus, March 31, from Rotterdam for Batavia.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 21st.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Kowloon Docks*—*Louguo*, *Ahn*, *Hue*, *H.M.S. Robin*, *Tremont*, *Fochou*, *Rajah*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Jaymeen*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1080]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [1071]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Chartered Steamship

"CHILDAR."

Captain H. Nilson, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [1104]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd May.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1906. [824]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on
sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTENBERG'S
KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road
and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF
STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a." nearest Hongkong "b." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	To-day	About 23rd Inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 23rd Inst.	On 2nd June, at Noon.
LONDON & S. C. VIA USUAL PORTS, &c.	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 4th June.	On 15th July.
LONDON & AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	BEYMORI	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 15th July.	On 31st July.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	PHOMERUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th June.	On 15th June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	PINSBURG	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July.	On 12th June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	MOYUNE	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	AJAX	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	CARDONI	Brit. str.	1 m.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	FERD. LAERZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	FRIEZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k. w.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ANDALUSA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ACILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TRISTE	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	PATROCLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Inst., at 1 P.M.	On 1st June.
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	RAMSAY	Am. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	Today	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 23rd Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	Tomorrow	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TEEMONT	Am. str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	STENIOR	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th June.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th June.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—	POHLEN & ASIATHA S. CO.	To-day, at Noon.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	WILLIAM	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 28th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TRINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	OBONAVAR	On 29th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ORANGE BEACH	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	PALMA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 2nd June, at Noon.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TSMIAH	Dut. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 23rd Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	CHITSMING	Brit. str.	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick dispatch.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	WING-SANG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	SHANSHI	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	TAISHAN	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	PREUSEN	Ger. str.	—	OBONAVAR	On 24th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 24th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st Inst., A.M.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	OCEANIEN	Freight str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	About 31st Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	SHOSHUN MARU	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 26th Inst.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	ABECDIA	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th Inst., at 10 A.M.	Today
LONDON, AMSTEDAM & ANTWERP	YOCHE	Brit. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at 10 A.M.</td	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 28th May Freight.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AFAX"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 31st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 14th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYROMETHEUS"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 2nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 9th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HOMEWARDS."	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 16th July.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 22nd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 20th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 31st July.

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA
EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & al. PACIFIC COAST PORTS VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	"STENTOR"	On 10th June.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEUN"	On 16th June.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd May.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"SHANSI"	On 22nd May.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 24th May.
CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KWEICHOW"	On 24th May.
SHANGHAI	"KUIKIANG"	On 25th May.
CEBU and ILOIO	"KAIFONG"	On 25th May.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 26th May.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and ELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 30th May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

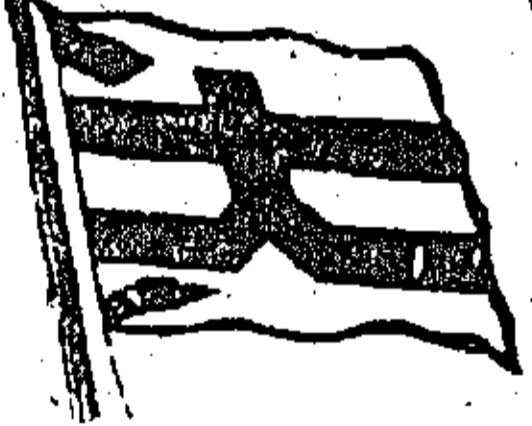
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	LEAVING	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI via SWATOW	SUNDAY, 27th May, 10 A.M.	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th May, 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW	SUNDAY, 3rd June, 10 A.M.	"DALIJN MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd June, 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, A.M.	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, A.M.
+ SHANGHAIVIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	THURSDAY, 31st May, A.M.	"MERLIN"	THURSDAY, 31st May, A.M.
+ SHANGHAIVIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, A.M.	"TAISHAN"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, A.M.
+ SHANGHAIVIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, A.M.	"J. T. LAING"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 26th May.
TYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th June.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LIVERPOOL, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTO PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES

ARCADIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 28th May Freight.

C. F. E. R. L. LAESZ/MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 1st June Freight.

SITHONIA ... HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG ... On 6th June Freight.

ANDALUSIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 24th June Freight.

CAPT. BÖHMNER ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 28th June Freight.

ACILLA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 12th July Freight & Passengers.

* RHENANIA ... HAVRE and NAPLES for Landing Passengers ... On 12th July Freight & Passengers.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctor and stewardess are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

VESSELS ON THE BENTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1906 About

SATSUMA ... 31st May.

SIKHI ... 7th June.

WRAY CASTLE ... To follow.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

787

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, PIOMBINO, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TAMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTER."

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the staterooms of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1906.

1937

CATHARINE APAR.

British str., 1,730. A. Stewart, 14th May.

Stewart, 1

